Before the FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION Washington, D.C. 20554



In the Matter of)	
Policies and Rules Concerning Unauthorized Changes of Consumers')))	CC Docket 94-129
Long Distance Carriers	í	

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DECLARATION OF WAYNE E. HUYARD

- I, Wayne E. Huyard, declare as follows:
- 1. I am President, Mass Market Sales and Service, MCI
 Telecommunications Corporation (MCI). In that capacity, my
 responsibilities include heading MCI residential sales efforts. I
 am familiar with the practices used by MCI to verify an order
 requesting a primary interexchange carrier (PIC) change, as well
 as the costs associated with that undertaking.
- 2. I am also familiar with the Commission's current regulatory requirements in connection with the PIC selection process, and I am familiar with the potential effects on MCI of the Commission's June 14, 1995 Report and Order, Policies and Rules Concerning Unauthorized Changes and Consumers' Long Distance Carriers, CC Docket No. 94-129 (Order). I make this Declaration in support of the MCI Petition for Limited Reconsideration of certain aspects of the Order.
- 3. Among other things, implementation of the <u>Order</u> would require that the PIC verification procedures established in Section 64.1100 of the Commission's rules be extended to consumer-initiated calls to IXC business telephone numbers.

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(Previously, the PIC verification procedures applied only to calls initiated by IXCs, or "out-bound" calls.)

- 4. While MCI uses a number of sales methods to acquire new customers, several of its sales channels, including direct mail and broadcast advertisements, encourage customers to call MCI 800 numbers to enroll in MCI services. Such calls are directed to one of many MCI locations throughout the country. If the Order as written is implemented, MCI would have to adopt new PIC verification procedures at each of these locations.
- 5. Adoption of these procedures would result in significant additional costs to MCI, perhaps as much as \$10 million during the first twelve months. By category, these costs would be as follows:

a. Residential Verification:

In order to build the infrastructure needed to verify "in-bound" sales to residential customers, MCI would need to spend approximately \$1.5 million in capital expenses for equipment and other verification hardware. MCI further estimates that operational costs would add an additional \$6.3 million in the first twelve months after the <u>Order</u> is implemented, based on projected monthly sales and acquisition costs per sale.

b. Business Verification:

In order to build the infrastructure needed to verify "in-bound" sales to business customers, MCI would need to spend approximately \$0.9 million in capital expenses for equipment and other verification hardware. MCI further estimates that operational costs would add an additional \$1.1 million in the

first twelve months after the <u>Order</u> is implemented, based on projected monthly sales and acquisition costs per sale.

- 6. MCI would experience additional cost burdens that are not readily quantifiable. For example, significant operational problems likely would occur as a result of orders placed at MCI locations not equipped to handle verification procedures efficiently. To comply with the "in-bound" verification rule, MCI also would have to expend substantial staff and system resources, thereby creating a drain on business activities.
- 7. Customers also would experience a negative impact. The "in-bound" verification process would seem unnecessary or confusing to the customers and would inconvenience them by extending the length of time needed to complete the sale.
- 8. Based upon my knowledge of the industry, I believe that similar cost impacts would be felt by all IXCs.
- 9. In my current capacity, I am familiar with MCI's marketing practices. Like a number of other carriers, MCI generally establishes designated 800 numbers for limited-duration promotional campaigns, each of which usually lasts no more than a few weeks or months. As a practical matter, when prospective customers call these specially designated numbers, MCI is able to recognize that callers are responding directly to an offer of service.
- 10. Also, in my current capacity, I am familiar with the subscription rate of consumers who respond to promotional campaigns. The current enrollment rate is approximately 77 percent for those responding who are not MCI customers, and

approximately 90 percent for those who are. The latter are existing MCI customers who have responded to an offer and subscribe to additional or different MCI service. While verification is not required for current MCI customers requesting a new MCI service, the fact that approximately 50 percent of those responding to broadcast advertising are already MCI customers who have at least a basic knowledge of MCI and its services is evidence that callers are telephoning to "buy" a new service or product in response to advertisements, not to merely seek and obtain "general information."

11. MCI has received minimal consumer complaints with the service ordering process described in this Declaration.

Consumers are very satisfied with simple and clear procedures allowing them to place orders by calling MCI. Imposing any verification procedure on these customers would serve only to inconvenience them by, in effect, questioning a decision that they affirmatively made prior to the calls they initiated to MCI.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on August 1995.

Wayne E. Huyard

DOLORES VISMARA
Notary Public District of Columbia
My Commission Expires 6/4/99

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Before the FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION Washington, D.C. 20554

PEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF SECRETARY

In the Matter of)
Policies and Rules Concerning)
Unauthorized Changes of Consumers')
Long Distance Carriers)

CC Docket 94-129

DECLARATION OF IVY E. WHITLATCH

I, Ivy E. Whitlatch, declare as follows:

- 1. I am Senior Manager, Markets, for MCI Telecommunications Corporation (MCI). In that capacity, my responsibilities include designing, directing and analyzing surveys for MCI in connection with MCI "branded" services. I have occupied my present position since 1992 and have been involved in the same line of work for the past 15 years. I have taken formal coursework in the preparation, administration and analysis of surveys in accordance with generally accepted social science and business techniques.
- 2. In order to determine the reasons consumers call to MCI business telephone numbers when responding to advertisements, I assumed responsibility for conducting a survey. A random sample involving 510 respondents who called MCI 800 numbers available through broadcast advertising (Advertising) or direct response mailing (Direct Response) between June 28 and July 14, 1995 was used. Interviewing was conducted by telephone on August 2nd and 3rd, 1995 by an independent third party hired by MCI to conduct the survey.
- 3. The results of the survey show that 81 percent of the sample participants responded to Direct Response and 19 percent of the sample participants responded to Advertising.

- 4. A total of 81 percent of all those sampled reported MCI as their current long distance carrier.
- 5. As to the reasons those sampled called MCI, 61 percent called to switch their service to MCI. The following break-down shows other reasons for the calls:

- Get More Information	78
- Obtain MCI Authorization	
to Activate Promotional Checks	3%
- Customer Service Questions	20%
- Don't Know/No Answer	78
- Other Reasons	28

- 6. As indicated above, 81 percent surveyed either called to switch their service to MCI or were current MCI subscribers with customer service questions. As indicated above, only 7 percent of those surveyed said that they called to obtain more information.
- 7. I have read the Commission's June 14, 1995 Report and Order, Policies and Rules Concerning Unauthorized Changes and Consumers' Long Distance Carriers, CC Docket No. 94-129. The results of the survey contradict the Commission's conclusion therein (para. 42) that "[t]ypically, the consumers, [when they call an IXC] in response to an advertisement, are just requesting general information about the IXC and do not intend to initiate a PIC change."

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on August _//___, 1995.

Commonwealth/ctate of VIRGINIA

Swom to and subscribed before me this // // day
of Av 1 1995. Witness my hand and official seal.

Subscribed person me this // // day
of Av 1 1995. Witness my hand and official seal.

(Print your expiration date above)

Ivy E. Whitlatch

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Vernell V. Garey, hereby certify that the foregoing "MCI COMMENTS" was served this 11th day of August, 1995 by mailing copies thereof, postage prepaid, to the following persons at the addresses listed below:

Vernell V. Garey

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Before The FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20554 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF SECRETARY

In the Matter of)				
Policies and Rules Concerning) (CC	Docket	No.	94-129
Unauthorized Changes of)				
Consumers' Long Distance Carriers)				

COMMENTS

MCI Telecommunications Corporation (MCI) hereby offers its comments in support of the "AT&T Motion for Stay" filed herein on August 4, 1995. Therein, AT&T demonstrates that the public interest would be served if the Commission's decision to extend the primary interexchange carrier (PIC) verification requirements of Section 64.1100 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations, 47 C.F.R. § 64.1100, to consumer-initiated calls to interexchange carriers (IXCs)¹ were to be stayed, pending reconsideration of that aspect of the Commission's decision. For the reasons cited in AT&T's stay request and in MCI's own request for reconsideration, filed simultaneously herewith, MCI fully supports AT&T's request.²

Policies and Rules Concerning Unauthorized Changes and Consumers' Long Distance Carriers, CC Docket No. 94-129, Report and Order, FCC 95-225, rel. June 14, 1995 (Report and Order).

MCI recognizes that the Commission's rules, specifically, Section 1.45(d), 47 C.F.R. § 1.45(d), do not contemplate filings made by one party in support of another's request for stay. However, MCI believes that certain economies will result to all interests, including the Commission's, if it files in support of AT&T, rather than filing its own separate request. In any event, nothing

The law pertaining to stay grants is well settled,³ and the facts and background of this proceeding demonstrate clearly that each element of the traditional four-part test for granting a stay is easily satisfied.

First, there is a substantial likelihood that those challenging the Commission's Report and Order will prevail on the merits. As more fully explained in MCI's reconsideration request, the inbound verification requirement is unsupported on the record and is otherwise insupportable. Stated most simply, there is no existing or even potential record to support the Commission's action and, therefore, said action could not withstand judicial review, should that become necessary.

Second, in the absence of a stay, MCI would need to incur significant costs, both capital and expense, to modify its operational systems to accommodate the planned requirement. These costs are presented in the affidavit of Wayne Huyard, which is being filed in support of MCI's reconsideration request. A copy of said affidavit is appended hereto and incorporated herein. As Mr. Huyard notes, the cost of compliance by MCI is estimated to be \$10 million.

herein should be construed as a concession by MCI that the relief requested by AT&T is not equally important to MCI.

See Virginia Petroleum Jobbers Ass'n v. FPC, 259
F.2d 921,925 (D.C. Cir. 1958); Washington Metropolitan
Transit Commission v. Holiday Tours, Inc., 559 F.2d 841,843
(D.C. Cir 1977).

Third, issuance of stay is not likely to cause injury to other parties for the very simple reason that the rule adopted by the Commission is altogether unnecessary to protect any interest. That is to say, as indicated above, there is lacking any record evidence that the class sought to be protected -- those calling interexchange carriers in response to marketing solicitations -- need protection. Given the absence of any significant number of consumers who need protection, and the fact that interexchange carriers would incur substantial costs in implementing measures to protect them, it is clear that, on balancing all relevant factors, a stay should be granted.

Finally, it is evident that a grant of stay herein will not in any way injure or otherwise compromise the public interest. Because there is no demonstrated or demonstrable need to protect consumers who initiate calls to purchase service, there simply is no basis to conclude that the public interest will be adversely affected by any delay in implementing the planned rule. Indeed, requiring carriers to expend monies to implement a rule for which there is no need would clearly disserve the public interest, either by forcing the carriers to pass those additional costs onto

⁴ As shown in the affidavit of Ms. Ivy Whitlatch, the original of which was appended to MCI's reconsideration request and a copy of which is appended hereto, the vast majority of those calling into MCI did so to purchase service, as distinct from seeking information about MCI or its products.

consumers -- if competitive factors permitted -- or forcing them to absorb those costs.

For the reasons contained herein, in MCI's reconsideration request, and AT&T's related filings in this proceeding, the Commission should stay implementation of the inbound calling verification requirement, pending reconsideration of the Report and Order.

Respectfully Submitted,

MCI TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

Bv:

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Its Attorneys

Dated: August 11, 1995